

SHORT COMMUNICATION***Hibbertia* sp. Mt Lesueur (M. Hislop 174) cannot be maintained as distinct from *H. crassifolia***

Hibbertia sp. Mt Lesueur (M. Hislop 174) was erected in 2002 based on a specimen collected from a low, laterite hill on private farmland south of the Coorow – Green Head road, west of the Brand Highway near Lesueur National Park. Other specimens collected from the same general vicinity (approximately between Tathra National Park and the Cataby area) and which matched the Hislop collection were subsequently placed under this name. Two geographically more-distant specimens (*C. A. Gardner* 8698, *T.E.H. Aplin* 122) collected in the Bolgart-Calingiri area were also included.

Specimens of *H.* sp. Mt Lesueur are morphologically close to *H. crassifolia* (Turcz.) Benth. and *H. aurea* Steud., sharing with these species obtuse to acute, non-pungent, tuberculate leaves with strongly recurved margins often obscuring the midrib beneath, sessile flowers subtended by a series of narrowly triangular to ovate bracts, 8–12 stamens arranged on one side of the two densely pilose carpels, and staminodes lateral to the stamens. They were considered to be distinctive on the basis of their sparsely pilose leaves with conspicuously long, white, flexuose hairs arising from robust tubercles and more or less glabrous sepals (Wheeler 2004). The latter character is erroneous, as in all specimens of *H.* sp. Mt Lesueur only the outer sepals are more or less glabrous (though often with sparse, pilose hairs towards the apex and an indistinct ciliate fringe); the inner sepals are consistently sparsely pubescent with minute, stellate hairs. All three taxa are similar in this respect.

Hibbertia sp. Mt Lesueur can be consistently separated from *H. aurea*, which has relatively more slender, acute leaves which are usually glabrous both at maturity and when young (occasional specimens bear short, uncinate hairs on mature and/or young leaves). *Hibbertia aurea* also tends to have more, and more prominent, bracts subtending the flowers than either *H. crassifolia* or *H.* sp. Mt Lesueur.

However, *H.* sp. Mt Lesueur cannot be consistently separated from *H. crassifolia*. Leaves in *H. crassifolia* are usually finely pubescent to sparsely pilose, at least when young and usually persisting to maturity; a few specimens are quite glabrous. The hairs are mostly simple; hooked hairs are rare, while some specimens bear stellate hairs on the tubercles of young leaves. Many specimens currently included under *H. crassifolia*, from throughout its range, have an indumentum similar to most specimens of *H.* sp. Mt Lesueur, though the hairs on the latter specimens are generally slightly longer and the tubercles slightly more pronounced. The two specimens from the Calingiri-Bolgart area have shorter hairs than the more northern collections and fall well within the range of *H. crassifolia*.

It is possible that detailed studies, particularly in the field, may in future show that *H. crassifolia* is a complex and allow the segregation of taxa within it. For example, several specimens from and near Alexander Morrison National Park (*E.A. Griffin* 2192, *M. Hislop* 2729, *F. Falconer* NWFF7) have an unusually soft, dense indumentum. However, at present the observable variation both within *H. crassifolia* and between *H. crassifolia* and *H.* sp. Mt Lesueur appears continuous. Accordingly, *H.* sp. Mt Lesueur is here reduced to an informal synonym of *H. crassifolia*.

Taxonomy

Hibbertia crassifolia (Turcz.) Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 1: 25 (1863). *Pleurandra crassifolia* Turcz., *Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou* 22(2): 5 (1849). *Type*: *Nova Hollandia* [Western Australia, 1844–1847], *J. Drummond* 4: 120 (holo: KW, n.v.).

Hibbertia sp. Mt Lesueur (M. Hislop 174), Western Australian Herbarium, in *FloraBase*, <http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au> [accessed 31 May 2012].

Specimens examined (previously ascribed to *H.* sp. Mt Lesueur). WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 8–10 miles [12–16 km] E of Calingiri along Wongan Hills Rd, 19 July 1980, *T.E.H. Aplin* 122 (PERTH); Big Soak Plains, Warradarge, 21 Sep 2005, *F. Falconer* NWFF7; W of Bolgart, 2 Oct. 1947, *C.A. Gardner* 8698 (PERTH); 8 km NE of Mount Lesueur, NE of Eneabba, 20 Sep. 1979, *E.A. Griffin* 2283 (PERTH); Vacant Crown Land, W of Coomallo Creek, E of Jurien, 24 July 1980, *E.A. Griffin* 2712 (PERTH); Wongonderrah Rd, W of Brand Hwy, SSE of Cervantes, 22 Nov. 1992, *E.A. Griffin* 7944 (PERTH); off Green Head – Coorow road, c. 3 km W of Brand Hwy, 19 Sep. 1995, *M. Hislop* 174 (PERTH); Big Soak Plain, 25 Aug. 2002, *M. Hislop* MH 2729, *F. & J. Hort*, *D. & J. Williams* (PERTH); S side of Jurien Rd East, 4.6 km W of junction with Brand Hwy, 9 Sep. 1999, *J.W. Horn* 2335 (PERTH); W side of Reserve Rd, 0.1 km N of its junction with Carnamah – Eneabba Rd, 25 Aug. 2001, *J.W. Horn* 4010 (PERTH).

Acknowledgements

I thank Mike Hislop and the editors of *Nuytsia* for comments on the manuscript and discussions regarding the taxa discussed in this paper.

References

Wheeler, J.R. (2004). An interim key to the Western Australian species of *Hibbertia* (Dilleniaceae). *Nuytsia* 15(2): 311–320.

Kevin Thiele

Western Australian Herbarium, Department of Parks and Wildlife,
Locked Bag 104, Bentley Delivery Centre, Western Australia 6983
Email: kevin.thiele@dpaw.wa.gov.au